

What is claimed is:

1. A method for diagnosis of bacterial
exacerbations of chronic lung disease in an individual
5 comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining a sputum sample from the
individual, wherein the sputum sample comprises lower
respiratory tract secretions;

10 b) determining the level of elastase in the
sputum sample; and

c) comparing the level of elastase in the sputum
sample to a reference standard, wherein an increase in the
elastase level over the reference standard is indicative
of bacterial induced exacerbations of chronic lung
15 disease.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the elastase level
is determined by contacting the sputum sample with a
chromogenic substrate of elastase.
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3. The method of claim 2, wherein the chromogenic
substrate for elastase activity is N-methoxysuccinyl-ala-
ala-pro-val p-nitroanilide.

25 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the bacterial
exacerbation is induced by bacteria selected from the
group consisting of H. influenzae, M. catarrhalis, P.
aeruginosa and S. pneumoniae.

30 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the bacteria is H.
influenzae.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the bacteria is M.
catarrhalis.
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7. The method of claim 4, wherein the bacteria is S.
pneumoniae.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein the bacteria is *P. aeruginosa*.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the chronic lung
5 disease is chronic bronchitis.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the sputum sample
is processed to remove cellular components prior to
determination of elastase levels.

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11. A method for diagnosis of bacterial
exacerbations of chronic lung disease in an individual
comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining a sputum sample from the
15 individual, wherein the sputum sample comprises lower
respiratory tract secretions; and

b) determining the presence or absence of
elastase in the sputum sample by contacting the sample
with an absorbent carrier coated with a chromogenic
20 substrate therefor, wherein a change in color of the
absorbent carrier is indicative of bacterial induced
exacerbations of chronic lung disease.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the chromogenic
25 substrate for elastase activity is N-methoxysuccinyl-ala-
ala-pro-val p-nitroanilide.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the bacterial
exacerbation is induced by bacteria selected from the
30 group consisting of *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis*, *P.*
aeruginosa and *S. pneumoniae*.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the bacteria is
H. influenzae.

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15. The method of claim 13, wherein the bacteria is
M. catarrhalis.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein the bacteria is *P. aeruginosa*.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein the bacteria is *S. pneumonia*.

18. The method of claim 11, wherein the sputum sample is processed to remove cellular components prior to determination of presence or absence of elastase.

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19. A method for diagnosis of *H. influenzae* induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease in an individual comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining a sputum sample from the individual, wherein the sputum sample comprises lower respiratory tract secretions;

b) determining the level of IL-8 in the sputum sample; and

c) comparing the level of IL-8 in the sputum to a reference standard, wherein an increase in the IL-8 over reference standard is indicative of *H. influenzae* induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease.

20. A method for diagnosis of *H. influenzae* or *M. catarrhalis* induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease in an individual comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining a sputum sample from the individual, wherein the sputum sample comprises lower respiratory tract secretions;

b) determining the level of TNF- α in the sputum sample; and

c) comparing the level of TNF- α in the sputum to a reference standard, wherein an increase in the TNF- α over the reference standard is indicative of *H. influenzae* or *M. catarrhalis* induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease.

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